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fronted with a difficulty which rarely concerns the writer of law books. The field to be covered was not only an extensive one, but included a branch of the substantive law which was a distinct innovation upon our legal system. He was therefore unable to look to the work of former writers either for suggestions as to method or for material, nor save on a few of its phases, had he any considerable number of judicial decisions to aid him in mastering the complications of his subject. Yet in spite of these obstacles and others to which the situation necessarily gave rise, he has succeeded in producing a comprehensive and useful book. It is not a scholarly work, to be compared with the standard treatises of the law, nor is it entitled to a place in the first rank of modern text books. It is too largely a digest to be deserving of such classification. It is, however, a practical workbook, and one which must have a real value to the law maker and the practising lawyer.

The opening chapter presents an interesting summary of the steps which have led up to the now general indorsement of the view that the theory of compulsory compensation by an employer to one injured in his employ is a sound one. This discussion, coupled with a convenient arrangement which makes readily possible a detailed comparison of the several statutes at the present time in effect, provides a practical working basis for one who is engaged in the shaping of a new statute, or the construction of an amendment to a law already in force. For the lawyer, the work has its greatest attraction in its discussion of the statutes considered, its reference to decisions which have been rendered upon compensation and state insurance laws, and its chapter on procedure. This last is quite complete, and is supplemented wherever possible by such forms as have been officially prescribed or approved. Other important features of the book are its chapter on the actuarial principles underlying industrial insurance, and its publication in full of the compensation laws of Germany, England, Canada and the United States.

J. U. C., Jr.

MONTGOMERY'S MANUAL OF FEDERAL PROCEDURE. By Charles C. Montgomery. Bancroft-Whitney Co., 200 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal. 1914. pp. viii, 1057. \$6.50.

To satisfy the requirements of the legal profession, treatises are being published which vary considerably from the typical text book. Like a medical prescription a law book now requires directions for use. The author of this manual has furnished in the preface the directions. There is an outline text of the subject with a reference to the statutes, to decided cases and often to standard treatises where a more complete discussion can be obtained. The work does not profess to be a scientific exposition of principles for students, or an exhaustive encyclopedia for practitioners. It is just what it purports to be—a guide. The text of the statutes is given *verbatim*. Notwithstanding recent codification, these statutes are still pretty well scattered throughout the

laws, and their collection in one volume is of real value. A number of practice forms are given in connection with the text. The manual should be very serviceable to those who have not access to the statutes and specialized text books on the subject. For the lawyer who must rely on one book, this would seem to be the book. The work is another example of the publisher's skill in compressing a large quantity of useful matter into a single volume of pocket size with clear type.

A. M. K.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By William Miller Collier. Tenth edition by Frank B. Gilbert. Matthew Bender & Co., 511-513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. 1914. pp. lxxxii, 1513. \$9.00.

Digests and encyclopedias, constantly being extended and improved, have deprived text books of a large part of their former popularity among practitioners. Nevertheless there are certain subjects in dealing with which the practicing lawyer feels the need of a comprehensive and up-to-date text. Perhaps the most striking instance of such a subject, outside of practice and procedure, is that of bankruptcy law; and the appearance of the tenth edition of Collier on Bankruptcy will therefore be welcomed.

This work has come to be recognized as one of the standard treatises on the subject. It is based on the theory, as stated by the original author, that "the law of bankruptcy is purely statutory both in its origin and in its development", and it is therefore written in the form of a commentary on the sections of the bankruptcy act. This arrangement is a help to ready reference for those familiar with the act, and yet it does unquestionably sacrifice the more logical order of treatment which has been adopted by other writers on the subject. However, the popularity of the work is shown by the fact that ten editions have been published during the sixteen years of the operation of the present bankruptcy act.

The present edition is printed on thin paper, and includes not only the official forms, but also the very useful supplementary forms which have appeared in the last few editions. The appendices contain the new equity rules established by the Supreme Court, and the full text of the bankruptcy acts of 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898.

M. E. H.

DIGEST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. Compiled by F. Robertson Jones. Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Dec., 1914. pp. 40. \$2.00 paper, \$3.00 leatherette.

This work, which is published in the form of a convenient pocket folder, amply fills the need for a concise and handy reference-digest of the several workmen's compensation and insurance laws which have been adopted within the past few years in some